

Independent.

RISON AND THE LORD.

resident Claims That the Alnighty and Not the Politicians Elected Him.

Given By Husted Which ook as Though Harrison Was Mistaken

Which No One Takes Any Stock and Which Disgusts the Party Workers.

Lord did it." That is what the nt of the United States said the lay concerning the influences which t about his nomination and election, late Washington dispatch. "The rilled it and it had to be so. Nothald have stopped it. The will of the as always prevailed." So says Mr. on. He has said as much with differrms of expression to half a dozen or a prominent peliticians. He is in carnout it, too. He has really led himto the faith that he is one of the of the Almighty and that the Lord hand in the campaign. "The Lord is Mr. Harrison's net phrase when liticians are at him. It is the highly liticians are at him. It is the highly ous and devoutly religious method iding them off. His logic is unimble. If the Lerd did it, and ig could stop it, then, of course, bor of the politicians was wasted he autumn air. Even the corruption raised in such large part by good or Wanamaker, was unnecessary. All ntry who imagine they saved the day but for their effects the clouds of obversional and have been lifted from but for their effects the clouds of oby would not have been lifted from
on's vicinity, and that the man who
offited by their toil, skill and sacrifice
I remember them in his hour of tri—
now find their months effectually
d. They did not do it—"the Lord"
"Therefore, all thanks, all gratitude,
y glory are the Lord's. The politithe smart men, the sleek fellows, who
hings, and the rich men who raised
mey to do it with, must take a back
"The Lord did it."

president put his now locally famous

"The Lord did it."
president put his now locally famous
Lord did it" at Senator Quay a few
ago. For reply Quay is said to have
d not a word, but took his hat, cast
Harrison a look calculated to spoil
and left the White House. Accordthe story Mr. Quay retired to his at Beaver Falls, shut himself in a room m ice box and a case of champagne here remained, alone and comfortless ar days and nights before recovering the shock given him by the president the shock given him by the president, ould be interesting to know just what usy said about Mr. Harrison's explanof the winning of the fight, even if his words could not be published. It also be some satisfaction to know Mr. Clarkson said, and Mr. Depew Ir. Platt said, and Senator Allison ind what was said by dozens of promrepublicans who were active in the sign or at the Chicago convention, they first heard the providential theory ged by Mr. Harrison.

ced by Mr. Hasrison.

not so much piety as it is policy that Harrison into this declaration. He is enough, but selfish above all things. It is little theory about himself being the Northwestern to make rates on all joint the last United States census, in 1880. The

ition and in the campaign, was the Lord that made that nominaand caused that election," said the ent, rolling his eyes piously toward

reupon Mr. Huston is reported to the wall with the power of the state ne last spring; if it was the Lord that d Saints Dudley and Elkins in their ulations of the Chicago convention; as the Lord that brought the railway eys to his help out of fear of Gresh it was the Lord that disbursed near a million dollars of corruption funds iana last fall; if it was the Lord that as um nearly as large in New York, the Lord had anything to do with rehase of the Gravesend gang by IcLaughlin, of Brooklyn, and with rations of Quay, Clarkson, Dudley e other fine workers. This converse tween the President of the Unite and the treasurer of the United the only officials who have "of the States" in their proper titles, be-positively painful when the latter and bluntly declared. "Well, Mr. ent, in future campaigns republicans had better sit down at home and Lord carry on the fight.

son is in a quarrel with his party he patronage. Harrison is a sort of ation of Hayes and Cleveland, and laughed at in the sleeves of his own officers. This pet phrase of his, ord did it," will probably be quoted solitical funeral. The phrase is like His methods of distributing patare more like Cleveland. A strong of selfishness and narrowness runs ison through a combination of mug-im and personal bossism. Harrison n inoculated by the bacilli with Cleveland was infected, and hence en that modern and fatal disease

Harrison has any gratitude to any-or anybody it is to the Lord for ting and electing him without the the politicians; and to show his big boy Bible class of the republi-

ty. land disgusted his party leaders, bee paid too much beed to the inde is and pursued too engerly the some-lus ry glory of civil service reform. ad was tolerably consistent both as nean and a reformer. He did not imself richculous. And his distribu-patronage within the party was enerally along the approved lines. In the his cabinet old and trusted of democracy. Whenever he found at odds with politicians it was behis defense of a principle. He behe had a certain duty to perform, performed it, though the politicians Though somewhat stubborn, Cleve-s never selfish. Hes obstinacy was

isple of that sort to fall back upon, I service pretensions have long been us. Still he is possessed of the idea must soar above his party. His is but a sorry flight. The higher bs the more the men down below eurs. With Harrison selfishness, retain personal control of every-d everybody, take the place of that cracy, Harrison is eratic and un-

Stove Elkins and others are taken in and hospitably treated, old friends are remem bered, a few favorites like ex-Senator Sewell and ex-Senator Davis are given everything they ask for, while leaders of real power like Platt and Quay have the utmost difficulty in accomplishing anything.

power like Platt and Quay have the utmost difficulty in accomplishing anything.

Politically, the administration is a rank failure. Harrison has soared just enough to disgust the men who should be holding up his hands. A majority of the republican senators think with Farwell and Cullom that the executive should be disciplined by the house of lords. A majority of the members of the national republican committee think Harrison an ingrate and boor. A majority of the republican members of congress think him selfish, suspicious, peculiar, erratic. A majority of the state republican leaders despise him. A majority of his own appointees in the city of Washington have contempt for him as a party leader.

All this is the result of trying to soar above party, of trying to lift a party up without having anything but bigoted selfishness and a blind sort of a self-conceit to do it with. It is the result of trying to get of it with. It is the result of trying to get up a reputation for progressiveness and re-form by going back on one's partners. It is the result of too much snubbing of the politicians because of a devout confidence that the politicians are entitled to no credit, inasmuch as the Lord did it.

MR. WEBSTER'S MISSION.

He Makes a Demand on County Clerk

Booth That Is Refused. BUTTE, Nov. 2 .- [Special.]-Lest evening Benjamin Webster of Helena, arrived in ference between Alameda and San Franthe city and put up at the McDermott. Mr. Webster is the secretary of Gov. White, and was sent to Butte to get the abstract of the votes of Silver Bow county, under authority of the state board of canvassers. Mr. Webster this morning re paired to the office of County Clerk and Recorder Booth, presented his credentials and made a demand for the abstracts. Mr. Booth asked leave to wait until 1 o'clock before making an answer, and took legal advice, A 1 o'clock Mr. Webster waited upon him and presented a written demand, which was refused, Mr. Booth claiming that there were in point of fact no certified abstracts, and that therefore he could not furnish any to the state board. Mr. Webster then made a demand for a certified copy of the returns on file, and this was also refused. Mr. Webster took the afternoon train to Helena, and it is not exactly known what further steps will be taken. Mr. Webster declined to talk about the matter.

THE UNION PACIFIC DEAL.

Text of the Agreement With the Chicago & Northwestern.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The agreement beween the Union Pacific and Chicago & and that the point through which the same shall pass shall be Council Bluffs, Iowa. It is to be advertised and known as the Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern lines. A joint through passenger service is undertaken as soon as

I for use in his own state of Indiana.

ustor was probably the first Hoosier
r that the politicians were entitled to
edit, because the Lord had done it.
ling to all accounts, Mr. Huston had tion committee made up of the two presidents, one director from each of the two f Robertson for bank examiner. The ent was not ready to appoint, and the directors. At points competitive ben asked if some consideration was the him for his services at the Chicago sible in proportion to earnings and tonnage Any change in the division of rates, either by agreement or arbitration is to continue in force for six months from the time the change is made The agreement took effect yesterday and is to continue ten years. Similar contracts are being made between the Omaha & Re-publican Valley, Chicago & St. Paul, In-dianapolis & Omaha and Union Pacific, the connecting point to be Sioux City, and the joint lines to be known as the Lake Supe-

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 2.-[Special.]-Gen eral Purchasing Agent McKibbin, of the Union Pacific, has appointed F. Washburn to the position of superintendent of the hotel department of that road, vice Thomas Swobe, retired. W. W. Turner has been ap pointed accountant of the department The new superintendent will take charge Monday next. He has for some time been assistant superintendent of the dining car service of the Chicago & Northwestern.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 2.-Maiden 2-year-olds four furlongs-Mary K won, Little Rabbit second, Miss Longford third. Time 55%. Three-year-olds and upwards, thirteen sixteenths of a mile-Buckler won, Cashier second, Fosteral third. Time 1:30.

Free handicap for 3-year-olds and up wards, one mile and seventy yards-Arundel won, Bertha second, Pell Mell third

Free handicap for 2-year-olds, six fur longs-Polemus won, Armeil second, Frank Shaw third, Time 1:22 %, Three-year-olds and upward, five fur longs—Black Diamond won, Geo. Ros

gs—Black Diamond won, Geo. Ros ond, Mediation third. Time 1:09%. Same conditions as fifth-Catherine B Harambourane second, Bootjack

T e Stockman's National Bandk.

FORT BENTON, Nov. 2 .- [Special.]-It is announced that a new bank, called the Stockman's National bank of Fort Benton, will shortly be opened in this city, the necessary documents having just arrived from Washington. The new enterprise will take in the business of the old established Bank of Northern Montana, and the stockholders will be mainly composed of those heretofore interested in that institution. It will have a paid up capital of \$100,000. subscribed by well known business men of this vicinity and Helena.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.-The grand jury to-day returned seventeen indictments. Seven of them had reference to the Rock Island railroad accident, which occurred some time ago. These are all against Seth Twombly. the engineer of the freight train which erashed into the passenger car, and Charles Buford, conductor. Laclaire, the fireman, escaped indictment. The company was cautioned to be more careful in the future In one place he sets up bosses, and er refuses ordinarily decent recog-prominent and deserving leaders, at the point where the accident occurred,

MBNGOLS ON THE CUAST

A Worse Form of Slavery in California Than Ever Existed in the South.

The Chinese Trying to Deceive the Public as to the Number in San Francisco.

Millions of Dollars Every Year Taken From the State and Sent to China Never to Return.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.-[Special.]-The Chinese question is receiving so much attention just now, that people begin to inquire where will it end. Only a few days ago Judge Gibson, of Oakland, made some pointed remarks about San Francisco's Chinatown. "There is bribery and corruption there," he said, "and a worse form of slavery than that which existed in the south before the war." The clear-headed judge then proceeded to illustrate the difsisco justice by sentencing a convicted slave dealer to and a year's imprisonment the county jail. When Judge Gibson declared Chinatown a disgrace to civilization and a menace to all decency, he uttered a cold, commonplace truth, whose accuracy no one would venture to deny. When he added that it ought to be cleansed he was either demanding an impossibility or repeating by implication the condemnation of our authorities which he had atready explicitly pronounced. For if it be possible to eradicate the foul scandal of Chinatown, the persons responsible for the execution of the laws have shamefully neglected their duty.

The Chinese and those who speak for them are anxious not to let the public know the actual number of them resident here. It is claimed by them that the average number is not over 10,000 and never exceeds 15,000. I have estinated the number at 30,-000 to 35,000, but my estimates were under the facts. I now have it, on the authority of a gentleman who has had close business dealings with the Chinese, that there is a permanent population of 40,000 of them here, while on one occasion, iu 1882, when a strong agitation was made against them in the country, there were 45,000 of them Northwestern, signed by Presidents Adams here. That was when ruffians in the Santa and Hughitt Oct. 18, has been put in print | Clara valley set fire to the houses and barns at last. It provides a joint through line for of those employing Chinese labor there, passengers and freight to be established be- thus causing many farmers to discharge tween all stations on their respective lines their Chinamen. Of the 40,000 Chines living in this city 5,000 are cooks and house-hold servants, over 5,000 are working in the manufacture of ladies' underwear and men's clothing. There are 500 Chinese laundries, in each of which three to six Chinamen are employed. How many Chiness are in boot and shoe and slipper making I do not know. There are over

> Chinese completely hoodwinked him. Here is one notable case; on the holden, there Jackson street, 171% east of Stockton, there is a four story and basement brick building covering all of a lot 34 1/4 x137 1/4 in size. Mr. covering all of a lot 34\seconds x137\seconds in size. Mr. Langley asked in the first door how many Chinese were in the building. The answer was twenty-five, and that was true for that floor, but there were over two hundred Chinese in the three floors above running sewing machines. There was, in short, in that one building alone enough Chinese to populate a small village. I have been in it and seen them. nd seen them.

> least \$1 each, over and above their board.
> This is \$40,000 per day or \$1,400,000 for each month of twenty-six days. This is over \$12,000,000 per year which is being drained through various Chinese channels from a city of 300,000 inhabitants. The most of this money each year, directly or indirectly, goes to China never to return. These 40,000 Chinese are supplanting 40,000 white men or white women, who,if they had the places of the Mongolians, would spend their wages here. All of the surplus carnings of the Chinese are carried to or sent by them to China. They all trade with each other while here. Not one dollar goes to a white man if the chinese can help it, and any avenue through which any of their money goes into white hands is only open temporarily. The Chinese deal with the white man only while he is teaching them. They quickly learn from and then dispense with him. We have no means of knowing how much money yearly goes out of this state to the sponge-like country of this state to the sponge-like country across the Pacific ocean. If the truth of this matter could be known, no other argument against Chinese immigration would approach it in effectiveness. If California were three—nay, ten—times as rich as it is, it could not stand the strain on its resources which Mongolians would put on it if they were allowed to crowd into this state in un-

limited numbers.

Several well known and wealthy Chinese merchants are arranging for the organiza-tion of a company to introduce the electric light system into the different provinces of light system into the different provinces of China. The company is to be known as the Canton Electric Light company. Several meetings have been held by its promoters, and temporary officers have been elected. Wong Bin Leong of 713 Commercial street, is its acting manager, and Wong L. Kane of 813½ Dupont street, and Lee You Mue, 839 Commercial street, are his assistant 839 Commercial street. 839 Commercial street, are his assistan

Wong L. Kane is the foremost financier of the concern, being a thorough business man and having mastered the English lan guage. "We have already subscribed \$200, 000 as a working capital," said he, when interviewed at his attorney's office upon the

mbject.
"The government has decided upon many nprovements, and has recognized the im-ortance of the electric light system in portance of the electric light system in lighting its streets. Our company has al-ready received the greatest encourage-ment from the Chinese government by granting us a twenty-year lease for the province of Canton. We have secured the services of several experienced American engineers to lay the plant for us. Two of these men are now in Canton making a survey for the proposed plant, and our company will commence operations as soon as their report is made out. We expect to com mence work in about three months from now, and it will take six months to com now, and it will take six months to complete it. We have already purchased considerable machinery, and our experts are now deciding upon the best system to adopt. The only place where electricity is now used in Canton is in the capital building. We calculate to operate throughout the entire province. As soon as our first plant is in operation we will increase our capital stock to \$500,000 and extend our operations. "The members of our company propose We have already purchased cor

"The members of our company propos to organize another company for mining operations. The government has given us the right to the Sung Tung district, and we have several San Francisco prospectors at present engaged there in making a thorough examination and preparing maps of the specific product of the shortage will amount to between \$80,000 and \$90,000. The bank is hopelessly involved and will wind up its affairs.

having already reported that the quartz and gravel run very rich. Our capital stock will probably be \$500,000 with a liberal sup-

MONTANA, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1889.

will probably be second.

port from the government.

"Another company is also in course of incorporation. The government has announced its intention of encouraging the building of railroads. The proposed combine consider a scheme to connect in consider a scheme to connect in the track. building of railroads. The proposed com-pany will consider a scheme to connect Canton with Hong Kong by a double track, with several branches. Its rolling stock will be built from American plans, and the road will be run upon the American system, which is best adapted to the country. "Several other enterprises of a gigantic nature will also be undertaken and will be engineered by American mechanics."

BUSINESS OF THE ENGINEERS.

A Central Grievance Committee to Have Charge of All Disputes.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 2.-The engineers' convention to-day disposed of all the unfinished charity and insurance business, Following this quite a batch of minor resolutions and motions were referred to the committee on by-laws and constitution, with instructions to report on Monday, The most important business transacted today was the creation of a central grievance committee. This committee is composed of the chairmen of different grievance ommittees of each system of the road and each road to have a central committee. In future when any grievance arises on any division it will be referred to the commitdivision it will be referred to the committee of that division. If a settlement be not
effected it will referred to the central committee as a last resort. If a settlement is
not made here, then instead of the employes on this particular division going on
a strike, as in the past, the men on the entire line will be ordered out. The convention located headquarters for the next ten
years at Cleveland, Ohio. The only other
candidate was Deaver. The body will adjourn Monday night,

LAW OFFICERS SLAIN.

Sheriff and His Posse Killed by Prison

ers, Who Escape. FLORENCE, Ariz., Nov. 2.-Sheriff Rev. nolds, W. A. Holmes and Eugene Middle ton, of Globe, while taking eight Apache Indians and one Mexican to the Yuma penitentiary this morning, were killed by their prisoners, four miles from Riverside. One of the prisoners suddenly grabbed a pistol from Holmes and shot the whites. The Indians then robbed and killed them, took their arms and ammunition and started south. The Mexican convict was captured later. Eugene Middleton, the owner of the stage line, was driving at the time, and was shot twice. He walked back to Riverside to give an alarm, but at last accounts he was

WASHINGTON'S PROGRESS. st Year of Territorial Governmen

One of Great Prosperity. WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 .- Miles C. Moore, governor of Washington Territory, in his annual report says the closing year of Washington's territorial existence was one of unexampled prosperity. The population is now fully 275,000 and has increased more rapidly than in any former year. The property valuation shows a gain of nearly 50 per cent. Railroad construction has been very active, business houses, banking institutions and manufacturing establishments on this question of delegates, and if a majority of the year of our Lord, 1889, and of the British government of the constitutions imposed by congress on the state of North Dakota to constitution and by said act that at the election for delegates to the constitutions imposed by congress on the state of North Dakota to constitution and accepted and that the admission of said state into the union is now complete.

McRae to come to Chicago and bring with congress on the state of North Dakota to entitle that state, to admission to the union have been ratified and accepted and that the admission of said state into the union is now complete.

Falls constitution: 'Against the Sioux Falls constitution;' that the votes on this question should be returned and canvassed in the same manner as the votes for the election of delegates, and if a majority of the vords, in the same manner as the votes for the latter sent him telegrams of the United States be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1889, and of the Northern Pacific and the entiries al the United States land offices were unprecedently large. Of great disasters Washington has had an undue share, the business portions of four cities, Scattle, Vancouver, Ellens-burg and Spokane Falls being destroyed by fire, involving a loss of not less than \$16, 000,000.

Editor and Manager Fined.

DENVER, Nov. 2.- The supreme court today handed down an opinion in the contempt case against the Denver Republican which affirmed the ruling of the district court in fining both the manager, J. G. Cooper, and the editor, Wm. Stapleton, \$300 for contempt. The case grew out of the Republican publishing certain editorials and cartoons which reflected upon the habeas corpus to Acting Secretary of State for refusing to permit the grand jury to enter the room where the legislative furni-ture was stored, for the purpose of examin-

The Custer County Contests,

MILES CITY, Nov. 2 .- [Special] .- It is announced to-day that J. R. McKay, elected commissioner on the republican ticket in this county, and whose right has been contested on the ground that he is an alien, by Geo. Rhode, will retire from the fight. Thos H. Irvine, democrat, also contests the election of Ed. Jones on the same ground. Two more contests are spoken of but have not yet been filed.

The total assessment of Custer county is \$4,494,040; of this cattle is \$2,196,035; horses, \$571,200; sheep, \$160,200.

St Louis Was Shaken,

St. Louis, Nov. 2.-A very perceptible shock of earthquake was felt this morning. It had sufficient force to shake tall buildings and lasted two seconds. The direction was

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 2.-A henvy shock of earthquake, accompanied by a low report, was felt here at 1:50 this morning, one minnte in duration. The direction was from southwest to northeast. No damage is re-

Massacred by Natives.

LONDON, Nov. 2.-Advices from Brisbane av the natives of southwest New Guines have massacred Rev. Mr. Schage, sent out by the London missionary society, a num-ber of native teachers and the crew of the cutter Mary, belonging to the society. The steamer Albatross, belonging to the Queens-land government, has been dispatched to

FORT BENTON, Nov. 2 .- [Special.] -- An inquest was held at Harlem yesterday on the remains of a man named Pelcher, and the verdict was rendered that death resulted from a pistol wound inflicted by a man named Kroll some few weeks ago. Kroll is in the custody of Choteau county officers and will soon be tried.

The Bank Hopelessly Involved. Normstown, Pa., Nov. 2.-Nothing has been heard as to the whereabouts of Wm. H. Cressen, the defaulting cashier of the Tradesmen's National bank of Conshohocken. The bank examiner stated to-night that the shortage will amount to between

The President Issues His Proclama tion Admitting North and South Dakota to the Union.

A Long Document, But it is What the People Have Long Looked For.

The Citizens of Bismarck Go Wild Over the News and Will Have a Big Celebration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.- The president has ssued his proclamation admitting North and South Dakota to statehood. The folowing is a text of the proclamation admit-

ing South Dakota: By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation: Whereas, The congress of the United States did by act approved on the 22nd day of February, 1889, provide that the inhabitants of the terriory of Dakota might, upon conditions pre-North and South Dakota, and whereas it was provided by said act that said area comprising the territory of Dakota should, for he purposes of the act, be divided on the line of the seventh standard of parallel,

produced due west to the western boundary of aid territory, and that the delegates elected as therein provided to a constitutional convention from the districts south of said parallel, should at the time prescribed in the act assemble in convention at the city of Sioux Falls; and whereas, it was provided by said act that the delegates elected as aforesaid should, after they met and organized, declare on behalf of the people of South Dakota that they adopt the consti-tution of the United States, whereupon said convention should be authorized to form a constitution and state government for the purpose of the state of South Dakota; and whereas, it was provided by said act the constitution so adopted should be repub-lican in form and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the constiand not be repugnant to the consti-tution of the United States and principles of the declaration of independence, and that said convention should be an ordi-nance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said the Chited States and the people of said states, making certain provisions prescribed in said act; and whereas, it was provided by said act that the constitutions of North Dakota and South Dakota should respec-tively incorporate an agreement to be reached in accordance with the provisions of the act for an equitable division of all property belonging to the territory of Da-kota, the disposition of all public records kota, the disposition of all public records and also an apportionment of debts and liabilities of said territory, and that each of said states should obligate itself to pay its proportion of such debts and lia-bilities, the same as if they had been created by such states respectively; and whereas, it was provided by suid act that at the election for delegates to the constitutional expension of South

ail the votes cast on this question should be for the Sioux Falls constitution, it should be the duty of the convention which might assemble at Sioux Falts, as provided in the act, to re submit to the people of South Dakota for ratification or rejection at an election provided for in said act the constitution of

Sioux Falls and adopted Nov. 3, 1885, and also the articles and propositions separately submitted at that election, including the question of locating a temporary seat of government, with such changes only as re-lated to the name and boundary of the pro-

posed state, to the respontionment of judical and legislative districts, and such amendments as might be necessary to comply with the provisions of the act.

Whereas, it was provided by said act that Whereas, it was provided by said act that the constitution formed for the people of South Dakota should, and ordinance of the committee forming the same, be submitted to the people of South Dakota at an election 1889, for ratification or rejection by the qualified voters of said proposed state, and that the returns of said election should be made to the secretary of the territory of Dakota who, with the governor and chief justice thereof, or any two of them, should canvass the same, and if a majority of the legal votes cast should be for the constitution the governor should certify the result to the president of the United States, to-gether with a statement of the votes cast gether with a statement of the votes cast thereon, and upon the separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said constitu-tion, articles and ordinances; and, whereas, it has been certified to me by the gov-ernor of the territory of Dakota that at the aforesaid election of delegates the Sioux Falls constitution was submitted to the people of the proposed state of South Dakota, as provided in said act; that a ma-jority of all the votes cast on this question was for the Sioux Falls constitution; that was for the Sioux Falls constitution; that said constitution was at the time prescribed said constitution was at the time prescribed in the act resubmitted to the people of South Dakota, with proper changes and amendments, and has been adopted and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of said proposed state, in accordance with the conditions prescribed in said act; and whereas, it is also certified to me by said governor that at the same time the body of said constitution was submitted to body of said constitution was submitted to a vote of the people, two additional articles were submitted separately to-wit: An article, No. 24, entitled "prohibition," which received a ajority of all the votes cast for and ainst said article, as well as a majority of all the votes cast for and against the con-stitution, and was adopted; and an article

No. 25, entitled "minority representation," which did not receive a majority of the votes cast thereon, or upon the constitution was rejected, and, whereas, a duly authenticated copy of said constitution, additional articles, ordinances and propositions, as requried by said act, being received by me, Now, therefore I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States of America, do in accordance with the act of congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim the fact that

to the union have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of said state into the union is now complete.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the scal of the United States be fixed. Done at the city of Wash-ington, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the inder ndence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourteenth.

that the conditions imposed by con-

gress on the state of South Dakota to entitle that state to admission

BENJAMIN HARRISON. By the president: JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State. NORTH DAKOTA COMES IN.

The following is the text of the proclanation admitting North Dakota:

By the presiden of the United States of approved on the 22nd day of February, 1889, provide that the inhabitant of the territory

of Dakota might, upon the conditions pre scribed in said act, become the states of North and South Dakota; and whereas it was provided by said act that the area comwas provided by said act that the area comprising the territory of Dakota should for the purpose of the act be divided on the line of the seventh standard perallel and due west to the western boundary line of the territory, and the delegates elected as therein provided to a constitutional convention in the districts north of said parallel should assemble in convention at the time prescribed in the act at the city of Bismarck; and whereas, it was provided by said act that the delegates elected as aforesaid should, after they had met and organized, declare on behalf of the people of North Dakota that they adopt the constitution of the United States, whereupon said convention should be authorized to form a convention should be authorized to form a constitution and state government for the proposed state of North Dakota; and whereas, it was provided by said act that the constitution so adopted should be republican in form and make no distinction in civil or colitical rights as account. political rights on account of race or color except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the constition of the United States and the principles of the declaration of independence; and that said convention shuold be an ordinance irrevocable without

shuold be an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said states making certain provisions prescribed in said act; and whereas, it was provided by said act that the constitutions of North Dakota and South Dakota should respectively incorporate an agreement to be reached in accordance with the provisions of the act for an equitable division of all public records, and also for the apportionment of the debts and liabilities of said territory, and that each of said states should obligate it self to pay its proportion of such debts and liabilities, the same as if they had been created by such states respectively; and whereas, it was provided by said act that the constitutin thus formed for the people of North Dakota should by ordinance of the convention forming the same be submitted convention forming the same be submitted to the people of North Dakota at an elec-tion to be held thereon the first Tuesday in October, 1889, for ratification or rejec-tion by the qualified voters of said proposed state, and that the returns of said election should be made to the secretary of the tertory of Dakota who, with the governor and chief justice therein, or any two of them, should canvass the same, and if a majority of the legal votes cast should be for the constitution, the governor should certify the result to the president of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon, and upon separate arti-cles or propositions, and a copy of said con-titution articles, resources the constitution, articles, propositions and ordi-nances; and, whereas it has been certified to me by the governor of the territory of Dakota that within the time prescribed by said act that within the time prescribed by said act of congress the constitution for the proposed state of North Dakota has been adopted and the same ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of said proposed state, in accordance with the conditions prescribed in said act; and, whereas, it is also certified to me by said governor that at the same time that the body of the same constitution was submitted to a vote of the records a severate critical No. a vote of the people, a separate article, No.
20, entitled "Prohibition," was also submitted and received a majority of all the
votes cast for and against said article, as
well as a majority of all the votes cast for well as a majority of all the votes cast for and against said constitution, and was adopted; and, whereas, a duly authenticated copy of said constitution, article, ordinance and propositions as required by said act has been received by me. Now, therefore, I. Benjamin Harrison, president of the United Stateo of America, do, in accordance with the provisions of the act of congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim the fact that the conditions imposed by congress on the state of North Dakota to entitle that state, to admission to the union have been ratified and accepted and that the admission of said state into the union is now complete.

in the year of our Lord, 1889, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourteenth.

Benjamin Haurison.

By the president.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

Bismarck Celebrates. BISMARCK, Nov. 2.-[Special].-Everybody is wild with enthusiasm to-night over the president issuing the long looked for proclamation declaring North Dakota a state of the Union. Extensive preparations are being made for North Dakota's capital city to celebrate the event in the grandest possi-

SECRETARY NOBLE BLUNDERED. His Order Against Cherokee Cattlemen Resisted by the Indians.

ble matter.

St. Louis, Nov. 2.-Latest advices from the Cherokee Indian nation are that the order of Secretary Noble in regard to Cherokee affairs, which was received at Tablequah last evening, has had just the opposite effect the commissioners expected it would have. The Indians who favored the sale of the outlet before, are now obstinate. They say the government has adopted bulldozing tactics and they will not yield an inch. Chief Mayes is reported as saying the order is no surprise to us. We understand it was designed to coerce us in this selling. The government cannot bulldoze us in this manner. He denied that he was us in this manner. He denied that he was in favor of selling the strip. He reiterated his former conjugate that it would require that it would require the strip. his former opinion that it would require a change in the constitution before any land could be sold. Ex-Chief Bushyhead and other leaders favored making an issue with the government as to the fees of simple ownership of the outlet. The cattlemen of the strip will be present at the opening of the council next Monday and attempt to in-fluence the Indians.

BIG NEWSPAPER DEAL. Proposed Consolidation of the Chicago "Herald" and "Times."

The most important event in journalism of Chicago will be the consolidation of the pany with Gen. Carrington, relative to the Herald and Times under the hyphenated name of Herald-Times. A movement is on foot now looking to the purchase of the met with excellent success. Out of the Times by the Herald people. The Times was badly wrecked by the West management and it is doubtful if it can be rein stated in favor and business by any amount of newspaper talent. John R. Walsh, one of the principal owners of the Herald, is a man of great wealth, business sagacity, and has long been anxious to bring about the consolidation of the two papers. In fact, he has long looked forward to this end ever since the death of Wilber F. Storey. If the consolidation is effected the result will be a rise in the selling price of all morning papers in Chicago. The retail figure will be papers in Chicago. The retail figure will be either three or five cents, instead of two either three or five cents, instead of two, which is now the ruling price of all morning papers, except the News, which is one, and the Inter-Ocean, which is three cents.

An interesting report is current in New York that Colonel Cockrell, managing editor of the World, is planning to buy the Mail and Express from Colonel Shepherd.

Book Publishers Resume. CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The insolvency affairs of Belford, Clarke & Co. were wound up today. The receiver was ordered to turn over America, a proclamation: Whereas, the congress of the United States did by an act approved on the 22nd day of February, 1889, provide that the inhabitant of the territory

Two More Witnesses in the Cronin Case Identify the Refugee as Williams.

Senator Kennedy, the Suspects' Attorney, Said to Have Quit the Case.

States-Attorney Baker's Mission to Canada Said to Be to Secure Chief McRae's Testimony.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.-In the Cronin trial this morning Charles J. Carlson identified Martin Burke as the man who, under the name of Frank Williams, rented the cottage in which Cronin was subsequently murdered, the condition of the place as to the blood stains and paint after the murder had been

The witness described the interior of the cottage as it appeared after the murder and when the carpet was taken up. There was paint on the floor and what appeared to be blood stains on the wall, the furniture was

blood stains on the wall, the furniture was broken, etc. The cottage remained unoccupied during all the time it was paid for by Barke.

Old Mrs. Carlson was the next witness, who also identified Burke as the man who hired the cottage under the name of Frank Williams. Haken Martinsen, expressman, identified Burke as the man who hired him to move the furniture from 117Clark street to the Carlson cottage. He identified the trunk as among the things moved. Adjourned till Monday.

A mornig paper gives the following ac-

A mornig paper gives the following ac-count of the visit of Assistant States Attor-ney Baker to Winnipeg: The reason As-sistant States Attorney George Baker went to Winnipeg was not to interview the man who shared Martin Burke's cell there, but who shared Martin Burke's cell there, but the officers who were concerned in the fugitive murderer's capture and detention. He went to Winnipeg to persuade Chief Mckae, the man who arrested Burke just as the latter was about to leave Winnipeg for Montreal, to come to Chicago and take the stand for the state. It is a well known fact that Burke made important admissions to McRae while he was in that officer's custody. Within an hour after he was arrested he had confessed to McRae that he left Chicago because he had taken a hand in the assination of Dr. had taken a hand in the assination of Dr. Cronin. He also admitted he had received pecuniary assistance from an ex-Chicagoan in St. Paul and that he expected to receive a large sum of money when he reached Montreal. McRae, following the custom of Canadian police, did not press the prisoner for further details before turning him over to the governor of the jail, but made an arrangement to have a further chat with him rangement to have a further chat with him in the event of the court ordering his extradition. In the meantime, Senator Kennedy of Wisconsin, had reached Winnipeg and had secured an interview with the prisoner. Kennedy, it is known, learned from Burke all about the latter's promise to
McLae, and cautioned him not to say a
word to the chief or anybody else.

The other day, when word was sent to
McRae to come to Chicago and bring with
him all the other witnesses who lived in

no less an influence than the British govern-ment is working to prevent the Winnipeg officers from doing their duty.

It was announced this afternoon that Senator Kennedy, of Wisconsin, a lawyer who has been counsel for Burke, has withdrawn

from the case. It was said he was dissatis-fied with the position assigned him in the case. Edward Spellman, of Peoria, district officer of the Clan-na-Gael, sent a telegram to Sheriff Matson to-day, saying he would arrive here prepared to testify in the case on Monday meaning.

A DAY FOR THANKSGIVING.

The President Fixes Nov. 28 as a Day tobe Generally Observed.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The following Thanksgiving proclamation has been issued by the president:

A highly favored people, mindful of their dependence on the bounty of divine providence, should seek a fitting occasion to testify to Him who is the author of their many blessings. It behooves them to look back with thankful hearts over the past year and bless God for his infinite mercy in the blessings to our land of enduring peace; our people, for freedom from pestilence and famine; our husbandmen for abundant harvests, and to them that labor a recompense for their toil.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States of America, earnestly recommend T the twenty-eighth day present be set apart as a day of national thanks-giving and prayer and the people of our country, ceasing from the cares of labors of their working day, shall assemble in their respective places of worship and give thanks to God, who has prospered us on our way and made our paths the paths of peace, beseeching him to bless the day to our present and future good, making it truly one of thanksgiving for each reunited home circle of the nation at large.

MISSOULA, Nov. 2.-[Special.]-Major Peter Ronan returned from the Bitter Root this evening, where he has been in comremoval of the Indians of that section. The major, in reply to a question, said: "We fifty-one claimants there, more than onethird have already signified their willingness to sell their claims and have signed the papers to that effect." Gen. Carrington remained in the valley to appraise the lands of the Indians, prior to making his report on the subject.

Victims of the Fort Worth Wreck. DENVER, Nov. 2.-The bodies of Engineer Hickey, Fireman Flanagan and a mannamed Maulle, who were killed yesterday afternoon at the Fort Worth wreck near Easton, were brought here to-night. Hickey and Flanagan were both residents of Denver. The former leaves a wife and four children; the latter is unmarried. Maulle was an engineer who was riding on the engine at the time the accident occurred and is supposed to reside at Bellville, Ills. The snow on this road is very heavy and now six passenger trains are snow bound between the Denver and Pan Handle roads.

Glasgow, Nov. 2.—Twenty-nine bodies were recovered from the ruins of Templeton's carpet factory, crushed by falling walls yesterday. The total number of killed was thirty.